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To sail from New York on the 25th and Liverpool on the 11th
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Sie September,
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Sie September,
Sie Septemb New Ship ONEIDA, Ship BALTIMORE,

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Persons wishing to send to the Old Country for their friends can make the necessary arrangements with the Subscribers, and have them come out in this superior Line of Packets, Sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 7th and 19th of every month. They will also have a first rate class of American trading ships, aniling every six days, thereby affording weekly communication from that port. One of the firm, (Mr. James D. Roche.) is there, to see that they shall be forwarded with care and despatch.

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June

These Ships are not surpassed in point of elegance or comfor on their cabin accommodations, or in their fast sailing qualitie yany vessels in the trade. The COLUMBUS.
To YORREHIRE. (new.)

sy vessess in the trade, e commanders are well known as men of character and eience, and the switchest attention will always be paid to one the comfort and convenience of passengers, netuality, as regards the day of sailing, will be observed as

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JOHN WHYTE'S is the place you can find a great variety of Boots and Shoes. Please give him and durability, his stock is unsurpassed by any in the city. Store No. 13 Third Avenue, between 7th and 5th streets. NEW YORK, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1844.

BLOOMINGTON, IOWA, July 15, 1844. Rural Affairs-The Weather and Crops-Politics in General and Party Legislation-Constitutional Reform Talked of -Legislation in Iowa, with Sun-dry Specimens Thereof - The Rise, Decline and Fall of the Mormon Dynasty - Sage and Sombre Reflections Thereon, as well as on this Globe in Gene-

IAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ :-

FOR RIO JANEIRO—FASSAGE ONLY—To sail 10th August.—The fast sailing Packet Ship GAS-2TON, Captain Barstow, will positively sail as above, age only, having splendid furnished accommodations, board, at Thorne's store, Brooklyn, or to are E. K. COLLINS & CO., 56 South street.

E. K. COLLINS & CO, 56 South street.

Price of Passage, \$100.
The Packet Ship SHERIDAN, Captain F. A. De Peyster ill succeed the Siddons, and sail 25th Sept. jy30rc

board, foot of Maiden lane, or to

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street,

corner Maiden lane,

The packet ship Oconee will succeed the Louisa, and sail on
the 15th August, her regular day.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—LOUISIANA AND
NEW YORK LINE,—Regular Packet of 15th inst.

The very fast sailing New York Barque VERNON, Captain Kelly, will positively sail as above, her regular
day.

PLOPLE'S LINE OF STE. MBUAIS

PLOPLE'S LINE OF STE. MBUAIS

FOR ALBANY.

DAILY, Sundays excepted—Through direct, at 7 F. M., from the Steamboat Pier between the Steamboat Pier between the Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain A. F. St. John, Mouday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at 7.

The Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain A. Houghton, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, at 7.

At Five o'clock, F. M.—Landing at Intermediate Places.

The Steamboat COLUMBIA, Captain Wh. H. Peck, Mouday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

The Steamboat NORTH AMERICA, Captain R. G. Cruttenden, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL.

The Boats will run as follows until further notice:

6, 9, 10, 11, A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, P. M.

LEAVE STATEN ISLAND:

7, 0, 9, 10, 11, A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 78, P. M.

18 Sundays, every hour, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.—1 P. M.

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Leave New York, 6 A. M.; 3½ P. M.

Fort Hamilton 7½ H. M.; 4½ P. M.

CLIF Sondays excepted.

CLIF ON AND SOLVEY YORK.

Leaves New York 6 A. M.; 2 and 3½ P. M.

Clifton, 7½ A. M.; 2½ and 4½ P. M.

(Sundays excepted.)

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10 THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

PASSENGER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1844.

Patrick Heury, New York, Sheridan, Virginia, Liverpool, Cambridge, Montezuma, Siddous, Geo. Washing dottinguer, Columbus, United States, Loscius, Ashburton, England, Europe, Stephen Whitney, Rochester, Vorkshire, Garrick, samuel Hicks, Guen of the West, Oxford, lettificates of passage can be obtained, and every infor the rof our Offices.

all parts of Canada West.

From Troy via Whitehall to Montreal and Quebec, Canada East via Ohio Canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, Cincinnati and intermediate places.

South West via Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all parts on the Ohio River to St. Louis, Mos.; and to all parts of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illimois and Wisconsin Territory.

REMITTANCES.

For the accommodation of persons wishing to send money to their friends in the Old Country, HARNDEN & CO. will give drafts on any part of England, Scotland or Ireland, payable at sight, for aums of £1, £5, £20, to £100—or in any amount to suit the purchaser.

chair the purchaser.

Charles Craft, 129 State street, Boston.

B. W. Wheeler, Union Building, Providence, R. I.

J. W. Mills, 2 W. H. Street, and is Front street, New York.

N. G. Howard, 43 South Third street, Thindelphia,

Sandford & Shoemsker, 7. Light street, Bultmore, Md.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. S. Littlejohn, 11 Exchange, Albany, N. Y.

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STATEN ISLAND

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Packet of the 5th Aug.

—The splendid fast sailing Packet Ship LOUISA,

—The splendid fast sailing Packet Ship LOUISA,

Captain Leavitt, will sail positively as above, her re
The accommodations of this ship for cahin, second
d steerage passengers cannot be surpassed. Those wishure births should not fail to make early application on

'Tis midsummer, the weather is hot, yet the air is clear, sweet, and fanned by fine refreshing breezes. The floods of rain abated about the first of July-a dove returned with a branch from the Olive-and now the farmers have gone forth upon the dry land into their harvest field, and are cutting a most bountiful crop of winter wheat. The growth is exceedingly great, and although the heads are not filled as perfectly as usual, the crop will be more than an average one. The weather is most favorable for the harvest, which is of vast imporance to the farmer after his crop has ripened. The corn is now doing well, but it will fall far short of

an average crop.

Politics begin to germinate—to put forth their tender buds, and rear their green stalks in anticipation of being transplanted for the tree of State. The candidates begin to show their patterns for a Constitution, and it is my opinion, if the Democratis get a majority in the convention, they will produce a constitution on a new and improved plan, and of course secure the "patent right," and make something handsome out of it. There is one democratic sprout started which looks like "electing Judges of the Courts by the people. This would be very democratic, very! Another twig goes for no incorporations. Another no State debt except in case of war. Another branch flourishes beautifully, and in fact, I believe it is the main branch from which all the rest of the Democratic buds germinate, which goes for anything the dear people wish—anything to please the dear people. The Whigs say they want a constitution based upon true republican principles; that is, a high tariff by which to gather the loaves and fishes—internal improvement, by which to run ahead of their opponents—and a currency, by which they can travel. In three weeks from to-day comes the election, and then we shall know the outs and ins.

About the time I last wrote you, the Legisla-

can travel. In three weeks from to-day comes the election, and then we shall know the outs and ins.

About the time I last wrote you, the Legislature of Iowa held an extra session which lasted three days, and passed twenty-one acts. One act was, that there be no ression of the Legislature next wanter, and that Congress be petitioned to appropriate the amount of money which would have been expended by our usual session, to pay the expense of our Convention in the coming fall, and to pay some small debts. Another act was to change the qualification of voters from 6 months residence to the 20th of June, i. e. to admit all the emigrants who came in the spring up to the 20th of June, to vote at the August election. This has irightened the Democrats very much, who think it possible that by the spring emigration their majority of 1000 last year may be cut down to 0.

The Mormon affair is truly the most extraordinary ever placed upon the page of our country's history. The finding of the golden bible by Joe Smith; their doctrines; their followers; their settlement at Kirtland; their outrageous conduct there, and their removal and settlement in Missouri; their high-handed and infolerable conduct, followed by an exterminating war by their neighbors; their settlement in Illinois; their crimes here committed; the massacre of Joe and Hyrum Smith by their enemies—all these things present themselves before us when we reflect upon the history of the Mormons. But, although they have been guilty of all the crimes and evil doings which we can imagine, that does not in any manner mitigate the criminality of assassinating these offenders, while under arrest and in keeping of the civil officers. It is almost a parallel case to that of a savage enemy, under a flag of truce, decoying men into their camp, and then, like blood-hounds, falling upon and slaughtering them.

I have just been into the neighborhood of their

the Weather-Mosquitoes and high Bed-posts-Floods of Water and Deluges of Politics.

Have you ever visited the Queen City of the West ? What a'wonderful place it is !- so different from what I had anticipated, that I will try to give you a description that others may be undeceived as well as myself.

I supposed from its numerous factories, the large amount of German population, and its immense slaughtering establishments, of which we hear so frequently, that the city would resemble Pittsburg, with its smoke and dinginess, an interior Pennsyl vania town in its architecture, and our suburbs in its] filth; but I find a magnificent city of 60,000 population at least, laid out in regular squares like Philadelphia, all brick or stone houses and stores, principally three stories, and which would do no discredit to our principal steets of business or residences. The streets are well paved, with broad flagged side-walks, and lined with trees on either side. It lies in a semi-circle of hills, which are about two hundred feet high; the principal business street extends back about one mile to the foot of the hill. The hills upon the Ohio generally approach and recede as here, and the interval is the famous bottom land. There are generally two bottoms on the same interval, or as they are called here, first and second bottoms. Here the first bottom is about seven hundred feet wide. At the public landing you then ascend to the second by a gradual rise of about forty feet. This is a little crowning, and the water descends both ways.—

That which runs back empties into a small stream which empties into the river at the S. W. end of the semi-circle. At the other end the Miami canal enters the river by several locks. This canal extends from this city to Fort Wayne, in Indiana, where it intersects the Wabash and Eric Canal. It is not quite finished at its northern termination.—

When it is, it will open a direct communication with the lakes at Toledo. This and the Whitewater itsl filth; but I find a magnificent city of 60,000

is not quite finished at its northern termination.—When it is, it will open a direct communication with the lakes at Toledo. This and the Whitewater canal (which comessout of Indiana and terminates here), affords considerable water power. The toundries, machine shops, and ship-yards, or rather steamboat yards, support a large population, but the greatness of Cincinnati is to be found in her location, which is in the heart of the richest country yet peopled by civilized man. By a glance at the map you will see that it lies between the Great and Little Miama—that the Licking of Kentucky empties directly opposite.

and Little Miama—that the Licking of Kentucky empties directly opposite.

This city commands the whole trade of the best part of North Kentucky, the SW. and SE. of Ohio and Indiana, and by information you know that in usual seasons this is the head of navigation for a large portion of the season. The Cincinnatians had the wisdom to apply the funds the State gave them when money to apply the funds the State gave them when money was pleaty, and every body rich, to the construction of McAdam Roads, five of which terminate here. By these avenues their market is always abundantly supplied. This is to reside in the cheapest city in the Union. The Pork houses are big enough almost to hold mass meetings in. I supposed them to be the slaughtering houses, having frequently heard of their dimensions, but the slaughtering is done two miles out of the city, the Pork is drayed to these houses when it is cut up and salted.—The manufacture of lard oil is carried on here,

on an extensive scale; there is no other oil in use for lights or machinery; for the latter it seems to answer a good purpose, but for the lights I prefer Sperm. It may be I am prejudiced, and it may be there is a difference in the article; it is said that it is made at Cleveland—that it answers equally as well as sperm for all uses; there are only two objections to this city; it faces the South—hills surround it on three sides, and it is hot enough to roast eggs; no sea breezes as on our battery, and then, all high post bedsteads, clothed with the indispensable musquitoner; you go to sleep, fulled by the music of these Echians—tis delightful, especially if a few retire with you.

net; you go to sleep, lulled by the music of these Eohans—tis delightful, especially if a few retire with you.

The vineyards upon the hills in the vicinity, give them quite a European aspect; there is one owned by a German, whose name I have forgotten, whose vines and grounds bear the impress of superior knowledge in the business. The garden of Mr. Longworth, a gentleman of great wealth, is justly celebrated; everything that will come to perfection in this climate seems to be congregated here; his green house contains some rare exotics.

You have accounts from the flood, but you do not know half of the sufferings or losses that the people of the great vallies of the west have, and are enduring; every boat that arrives brings some additional details—the papers have got tired of recounting them; here, now, is a field for charity, instead of sending our thousands to the Heathen, who do not appreciate it; let us divert a portion at least, to our suffering and ruined countrymen. This is the place for politics—all kinds here are so jumbled together, that neither head nor tail can be made out of it; it is the half-way house for the Union; the Texas speculator, northern abolitionist, southern planter, and northern manufacturer, are her, and their politics are, as they deem it, for their interest.

Lowell, Mass.

Lowell, Mass. [Correspondence of the Herald] Lowell, (Mass.) July 28, 1844.

As your valuable paper has so large a circulation in this place, I think an occasional letter from us would not only serve the public, but increase the good feeling toward your interest here. Since your visit two years since, and the bird's eye sketch which you published, much local interest has taken place, which now marks Lowell as a conspicuous city in this Union. We now have a population rising 25,000, on a territory of two miles square. The trade and merchandise of the place will now compare favorably with cities of an older growth. Our streets are continually thronged with growth. Our streets are continually thronged with a busy multitude, which give life and industry to the region about. Our numerous churches, with their spires pointing towards heaven, betoken us a christian community. Little did the old Wanalancet, when addressing the warriors of the Pawtuckets, on the shore of the fair Merrimac, ever dream that a city would rear itself, and that over the sacred spot made dear to him, as being the last resting place of the spirits of his tribe. But so it is —this city of spindles, this Manchester of America, just merging into manhood, for it hardly counts twenty-one years—yet it stretches with giant strides its limbs of mushroom growth, and boasts the second city of New England. This is the result of Yankee shrewdness, with Yankee capital. The first proprietors incorporated themselves into the Locks and Canal Company, with a capital of \$600,000. This company secured the soil and water power, dug the canals, and have from time to time sold out privileges to other companies for manufacturing purposes. By the rise of real estate, by the sale of water power and the manufacture of machinery, this company has become probably the most productive corporate company in the United States. Since this company was chartered it has sold out water power and lands to fourteen different companies, with capital seach of from \$600,000 to \$2,000,000. All of this immense amount of capital is new in successful operation, making mostly cotton goods. These companies have all made dividends for the last six months, ranging from ten to twenty-five per cent per annum, besides reserving each a fund sufficient for any temporary emergency. The sale of stocks in these several companies range from part to forty per cent above. There is no better stock offered in the eastern market, and none which meets with so prompt a sale. The income to manufacturers offers inducements to capitalists for investing, particularly at this time. A new company has lately been formed, and a mill of very large dimensions is now ere a busy multitude, which give life and industry to

for Tyler, our Postmaster once pretended to be his friend, but I fear his love will soon cease. Singular as it may appear, General Jos. Smith, were he alive, would get ten votes to Tyler's one in this state. The liberty men are getting up a breeze in favor of Mr. Birney for the President. They have started a very respectable sized paper, which appeared this day, edited by J. G. Whittier, somewhat known in these "diggins" as a poet. Mr Garrison, of the Liberator, will oppose it, for not submitting to the no party, no law and order, which he advocates. The 4thinstant was celebrated in due order by the Washingtonians, and a procession a mile long, composed of many of the fair daughters, in white, with uncovered heads, the whole marching to the old-fashioned music of rub a dub dub—with banners waving, inscribed to the various reforms. One young man we dub, rub a dub dub—with banners waving, inscribed to the various reforms. One young man we noticed bore a banner, whose position was somewhere in the centre of the Martha Washingtonians—on it was inscribed, "Love is Omnipotent!" What this meant I was at a loss to conjecture, situated as he was, with the long row of fair daughters front and rear. What became of that chap has not been learned, though there is much speculation respecting his fate.

has not been learned, though there is much speculation respecting his fate.

We are twenty-five miles from Boston, and connected by the best railroad in this country. It was built at an expense of some two and a half millions of dollars, and the stock is quick in market at rising thirty above par. It is the most durably built and probably doing the best business of any road in the country. The fare on it is forty per cent higher than the average of roads. The public are obliged to pay more than the old stage fare. Railroads are chartered for public convenience, but this road certainly is an exception, for private specroads are chartered for public convenience, but this road certainly is an exception, for private speculation monopolizes every public interest. Low fare, on all great thoroughfares of travel, not only induces the good will of the community, but generally receives fair dividends. If this is the fact, should not our Legislatures act as guardians, and see that a sponging monopoly shall not exist with imponity.

see that a sponging monopoly shall not exist with impunity.

The crops in Massachusetts will be good. Most of our produce coming in as it does from the west, by the Western Railroad, it matters but a triffe, as to price, whether our crops are good or not, for the great West can flood us with the bounties that they grow. The Western Railroad, by reducing the price of freight to a small sum, is feeding the poor man. This policy is in keeping with a good faith for public interest. Massachusetts is living now upon the bounties of the West, and that through the reduced fair of the Western Railroad. Compare this with the Lowell and Boston road.

We have had a travelling Methodist minister lecturing on Pathetism, by the name of Le Roy Sunderland, from New York, notorious here as an Animal Magnetizer. By just talking to his audience, and giving, as I suppose, certain squints with his eyes—presto! such a set of sleepers no eye ever saw, (females, of course,) excepting the fiddler that goes round with him. Now, all this is done with a sanetimonious face, interspersed with scripture, for their benefit, of course, and his interest, of course. Ought such men go at large. I tell you what, there is many a many who wester. est, of course. Ought such men go at large. I tell you what, there is many a man who wears a huge pair of whiskers, and gold bowed spectacles, that can't be backed up by the whole Methodist brethren, in their soft soap and flarminery. Common sense appreciates all impostures in the light they ought to stand. Frequently sensible men are made dupes of.

Yours truly,

John Smith, Jr., Esq.

Battimore. (Correspondence of the Herald) BALTIMORE, July 20, 1844. Baltimore, its Position, Political and Religious-Catholicism, versus !Intolerance- Grandmother's Secret-Tyler Picture Gallery-Amusements-State of Parties-Weather, &c.

. G. Bennett, Esq -

Baltimore from various causes, is looked upon with great interest, by all parties of this widely extended country. It is here the people of the United States have been accustomed to send delegates, to determine upon individuals to hold the most reonsible offices within their gift. It is here Odd Fellowship had its origin, in this quarter of the sits in the person of Samuel Eccleston, once a poor farmer boy, but now the Arch-Bishop of the United States, the supreme head of the Catholic Church in this country; unmolested by petty prejudice, and much respected and beloved,-and here exist, without doubt, a larger body of the followers of John Wesley, than in any other city of the Union; and yet, notwithstanding the discord in feeling, or action, exhibited by different religious and political denominations throughout the country-here, from denominations throughout the country—here, from its being the centre of extremes in feelings which most interest us, we might naturally look for discord and dissatisfaction—we find the spirit of the constitution most beautifully carried out; every person not only being permitted, but encouraged in the exercise of his or her religious views.

It is a mistaken idea, that the body of the Protestant Church is arrayed against Catholics, or that the Catholic Church is selfish in its charities, and in its influence tending to enslave the mind, and warp the republican principles of our govern-

and in its influence tending to enslave the mind, and warp the republican principles of our government, to prove which we be gleave to cite a few circumstances which almost every person is familiar with, but which the prejudiced and bigoted of our sect take pains to conceal. First, in regard to their selfishness.

In 1832, when the cholera visited Philadelphia, the parsonage and school house attached to St.

their selfishness.

In 1832, when the cholera visited Philadelphia, the parsonage and school house attached to St. Augustine's church, which has since been destroyed by a mob, were converted into a hospital.—Within its walls were three hundred and seventy patients, attended day and night by the sisters of charity. Sixty-three of the patients were Catholics, the remaining three hundred and seven Protestants. The same spirit of indiscriminate charity was evinced by the sisters, when the cholera visited Baltimore; several of their number fell victims to the disease, and their places were filled by others, seemingly happy in being permitted to exercise the high and holy privileges to which their duty called them; so impressed were the public authorities of the city with their noble and devoted zeal for the poor and sick, that they tendered remuneration and thanks. The latter was accepted, but the former politely declined, and Gen. Steuart, who was then Mayor, erected a monument to the sisters who lost their lives.

In the second place, it has been asserted by many ignorant and prejudiced persons, that the Catholic religion is inimical to free institutions; to relute which, it is only necessary to state the fact, that the Republics of Andorra and San Marico, the oldest in the world, still exist. The former hes among the Pyrennees of Spain, and was founded more than ten centuries ago by a Catholic Bishop.

Tyler viewed the United States Bank, put his veto upon it, and the lover satled with an aching heart, leaving behind the impression that Miss Hang-Footshee, or some other lovely daughter of the celestial empire, would become the happy Mrs. C. Bat love is strong, stronger than death, and Caleb has lately written to Mrs. McTavish, a sister of Lady Wellesley, to induce her to interest herself in his behalf, proving unquestionably that his bosom is still the seat of warm, tender, and mellow passions. As our old aunty says, well, well, we'll see.

The friends of Clay and Polk are active in holding their barbacues. Those of John Tyler still hazg with a desperate effort, and express themselves determined to run him for the Presidency. Not a word is said respecting his withdrawing. The appointment of Tom Lloyd to the office of collector for the port of Baltimore, is condemned by many, more perhaps because of the removal of Mr. Pinckney, who was very popular, than any just ground for the condemnation of Lloyd. The cause of the great interest taken by John Tyler and his son Robert in the repeal movement, is beginning to unfold itself. The acknowledged object of read. great interest taken by John Tyler and his son Robert in the repeal movement, is beginning to unfold itself. The acknowledged object of repeal in Ireland, is to obtain full and ample privileges for the catholic church, and whoever aids becomes, as a matter of course, highly popular. The catholic vote in this country is very large, including the principal portion of the Irish, German, and French population. Theophilus Fisk, Esq., who has sailed, or will sail in a lew days, as bearer of deapatches, takes with him, to be presented to the city of Dublin, a large portrait of Robert Tyler. And young Clover, while at Washington painting the President, was by him engaged to paint the portrait of Rev. John P. Donelau, a priest of talent and influence. The picture was executed at the President's house, and there hangs at the present time, intended and well calculated to work its way. For a few days back the weather has been uncomfortably coid, and visitors to the springs and way. For a few days back the weather has been uncomfortably coid, and visitors to the springs at elsewhere have been flocking into town in as greathaste as they left. The atricals are dead. Peale. Museum is the principal, and in fact the only plac of amusement; Chippendale, John Seiton, and other actors of note are there doing a profitable business. On Wednesday evening last a violent thunder storm occurred. Several lives were lost buildings and vessels destroyed or the transcent. buildings and vessels destroyed or otherwise ed from the effect of lightning. Ar

ANOTHER DEATH .- An inquest was held the

FROM CAMPEACHY.—The Eusebio, arrived yes terday from Campeachy, with intelligence to the 12th inst. We could not gather an item of news other than that all of Sentmanat's men had been shot at Theseo. Capt. Felit, the commander of the vessel which the course of the vessel which the sentmanate is at liberty, although the crew, six in number, are in prison. Among the passer, gers by the Eusebio, was L. R. Almy, Esq. recently appointed U. S. Consul at Leguna. We hear it stated that the authorities of that place would not receive Mr. A. is an efficial capacity, on account of a rumor that he had formerly been engaged in some revolution against Mexico.—N. O. Picayine, July 26. FROM CAMPRACHY. - The Eusebio, arrived yes

Corron.-A bale of the new cotton menti by us on Wednesday norning, was sold yesterday for 114 cents per pound. It was from the plantation of A Dough crty, Eaq., of West Felicians, and consigned to the house J. B. Byrne & Co., of this city. The quality was fair to fully fair.—N. O. Pic., July 26.

Kingston, C. W. KINGSTON, C. W., July 2, 1844. Weather and Agriculture-Politics-The Governor in a "Fix"-12th of July-Canadian Opinions on, and Sympathy with the United Etates-Advance of Democratic Principles-Travellers, Amusements, and Business, &c.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.-Dear Sir-As I perceive you have correspondents in almost every nook and corner of the world except Canada, and as your journal is extensively read, and anxiously looked for, an occasional letter that would keep you informed of many events that you cannot glean from our newspapers, might prove Globe-here Free Masonry flourished-here, too, acceptable to you and your "thirty-thousand readers" as Bishop Hughes says. If you consider this worthy of a place in your columns, I shall often trespass on your good nature.

The weather is oppressively hot at present, although very favorable for the agriculturist, and the prospect of the barvest is most flattering. In harvesting and farm work generally, we are about a fortnight behind our neighbors on the opposite American shore.

The Governor General still manages to carry on the government of the Province without a ministry possessing the confidence of the people, and complaints on the subject are beginning to be general. Both parties think that a movement of some kind should be made, and are inaturally impatient at the should be made, and are inaturally impatient at the long delay. His Excellency will soon have to call Parliament together, as the time allowed by the constitution has nearly expired, and he will have to form an administration ere that event takes place. The old ministry he will not take back if he can help it, and in all probability the people will not support his new one; so that he is in a regular fix, and we have a very pretty prospect ahead. The old gentleman deserves a better fate than the one before him, as he has displayed throughout the whole quarrel the most indomitable coursegane perseverance. The conduct of the late ministry, since the rupture, has doubtless embittered him towards them. Instead of acting temperately and modestly,

severance. The conduct of the late ministry, since the rupture, has doubtless embittered him towards them. Instead of acting temperately and modestly, as the occasion demanded, they have gone about the country holding public meetings, and spouting sedition to the r tollowers.

The 12th of July—generally one of our fighting days, and the return of which is always dreaded—passed off unusually quiet this year. The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne has invariably been attended by riot and bloodshed, and the peaceably disposed are well satisfied to see it sink into merited oblivion. The most laughable event—though at the time rather serious—that occurred on that day, was at the Fails of Niagara. A large party lieft Toronto and Hamilton for the Falls early in the morning, to celebrate the day in a convivial and patriotic manner. Behold their astonishment, when they approached their destination, to find drawn up on the celebrated heights of Queenston between one and two thousand "natives"—net "Native Americans"—but stout hearted, hard fisted sons of the sod, armed with streks, shovels, axes, scythes, guns, pistois, and "mattherin" shuffelias. The gainnt Grange. with sticks, shovels, axes, scythes, guns, pistols, and "murtherin" shitlelahs. The gallant Orangemen were rather disconcerted at such a manifestation, and some actually took across the river and claimed the protection of your glorious "stars and claimed the protection of your glorious "stars and striper," where, had their opponents followed them, we would in all probashity have heard of a smail edition of the Phitadelphia riots. The Catholics had more sense, however, and contented themselves with making those who did remain shout lustily for O'Conneil, and "long life to the Pope" The admirers of King William and his "glorious and immerfal memory," forgetting their old war ery of "No Surrender," actually shouted for their natural and inveterate enemy as loudly as their terror would permit them. All ended quietlyhowever—the Catholics made tracks for the "bogs" of the Welland canal, and the Orangemen returned home,

rot would permit them. All ended quietlyhowever—
the Catholies made tracks for the "oogs" of the Welland canal, and the Orangemen returned home,
rather chop-fallen to be sure, but swearing vengeance on some subsequent occasion. "Revenge
is sweet," and they will bide their time.

There is a greater affinity of feeling between us
Canadians and the citizens of the United States
than you would have supposed possible a short time
ago. We take almost as much interest in your political and general affairs as you do yourselves, and
had I a good opportunity, I would shout as heartily
for "Clay and Frelinghuysen" as the most incorrigible Whig in the State of New York. The most
friendly feelings are now cultivated between the
two countries, and in a few short years you will
hardly be able to tell, in your peregrinations through
this part of the continent, whether you are treading
the soit of John Bull or Uncle Sam. We are serious and attentive observers of the late progress of
events in Philadelphia, and the whole of the intelligent class of this community have a strong kindred feeling with the "Native Americans," and
ardertly hope for the consummation of their objects. The gradual advance of democratic principles over the continent will cause the people of both countries to guard against the crude and sla-vish doctrines of the Catholic Church—and this fellow feeling will draw us still closer towards you. and learn us to admire your independence and can-dor. As instances of the friendly feeling existing among us on the border, I could inform you of ex-cursions and pleasure parties innumerable from and to the United States shore, of many of which you have doubtiess heard. Another excursion will leave this town on Thursday next, for Sackett's Harbor, and as I intend going I will in my next give you a slight sketch of our reception, and of the general

slight sketch of our reception, and of the general events of the day.

A great many of your citizens, from the sunny South, have passed through Kingston on their way to and from the Falls. The beautiful scenery of our neighborhood—the thousand Islands—Penitentiary, and last, though not least. Fort Heory, (an entrance into which can always be procured) induce some of them to stay a few days among us. The travelling this season is very great, and we Kingstonians will go-ahead, despite the less of the seat of Government.

Cle Bull will give one or two concerts here next week, on his route westward, and Rodney's com-

week, on his route westward, and Rodney's com-pany from Montreal, and perhaps Macreasy, will pay us a visit. We will have a Circus company (Nicholls') here on Monday—the late stupid act of (Nicholls') here on Monday—the late stupid act of our Parliament, levying a duty on horses travelling through the Province, having been nuilified by the Governor-General. This will be quite a God-send to the Circus companies, as they did not expect to come into Canada at all this year, and it is well-known as one of the most profitable routes on the continent. Macready is playing in Montreal to densely crowded houses. Silisbee, the celebrated delineator of Yankee eccentricities, is in town, and has been astonishing and delighting the natives with a specimen of his powers. He goes hence to Montreal, and after playing ag-short tengagement, will sail for England, as I am informed.

Business is rather dull here at present, but that is not uncommon at this season of the year. The forwarding trade will soon take a start, as the har-

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torwarding trade will soon take a start, as the harvest in the west is about over.

The irregularity of the American mail is a source of complaint. The Herald very often misses, and when it does come we get three or four together—although we have a daily mail. You will hear from me again soon, and in the meantime, I remain, Your's, truly, R. S.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—We have received Halifax papers to the 1st inst.
On Saturday last the following preamble and resolution passed the House of Assembly:
Whereas information has been obtained, that Her Majesty's government has been solicited to transport the mails but the Cassed line.

Her Majesty's government has been solicited to transport the mails by the Cunard line of steamers direct to Boston or New York, instead of to Halifax as heretofore; which will be prejudicial to this and the neighboring provinces;

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Lisut Governor, be respectfully requested to submit to this House any information which he may possess on this Subject, and to direct proper application to be made to Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam. Commander in Chief of H. M. Royal Navon this station, for any information which he may feel warranted in laying before this House, for its guidance on this important subject.

this important subject
The answer to this was that the Lieut. Governor The answer to this was that the Lieut. Covernor had received no information, and that the Admiral was absent from home.

Some of the Halifax papers express fears that the line of steamers will be ordered to run direct, either to New York or Boston

STRIKE AMONG THE SAILORS - Yesterday a large number of sailors marched in precession through sems of the principal streets, accompanied with music, hanner flags, naurical emblems &c. The are on a "strike" to higher wages. The price now affered by employers 1813 per month. They ask for \$15. Philadelphia Gazette

ANOTHER RIOTER ARRESTED.—A man calling himself Thomas McCowen, are arrested and taken before Alterman Thompson, yesterday, charged with participating in the late riots, in Santhwark. The eggy testimony

against the prisoner, was that of a witness who head any that he fired one of the granen of the widers, and he shot at General Cadwalleder He was committed default of bail for trial.—I histodephia Chrysicle, sing